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LEADING ARTICLES

TOURING THE LANDS WHERE MEDICAL SCIENCE EVOLVED.

NINTH PAPER.*

ROBERT G. ECCLES, M. D.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

[FOR THE MEDICAL FORTNIGHTLY.]

ACROSS NORTH AMERICA—EASTWARD.

The last touring letter left the Fortnightly readers at Portland, Oregon. Here we had expected to get a superb, inclusive view of Mounts Hood, Rainier, St. Helen's, Jefferson, and Adams, but the air was so hazy from forest fires that our hopes were blasted. To atone for this loss we took a trip up the Columbia River as far as Hood River, in order to see Mount Hood at closer range, to see the scenery of Columbia River and to observe the way that salmon are caught in that region. On our return we spent a very enjoyable day driving to Willamette and Portland Heights, to Vancouver and to the various public buildings, hospitals, and medical school. The railway journey from Portland to San Francisco is a long but interesting one. We broke it at Castle Crag and at Sacramento and would liked to have stopped at one of the way stations between Edgewood and where we first crossed the Sacramento River, but our arrangements would not permit of it. To our fancy there is no more wildly beautiful spot in America than this. Majestic Mount Shasta looms up in regal splendor with its diadem of snow. The train, in climbing the mountains, makes a number of loops upon itself where many miles of magnificent valley, crag, precipice, gorge, and mountain scenery sweep successively into view with awe inspiring grandeur. The Swiss-like appearance of the region around Castle Crag Tavern and Mossy Brae tempted us to linger beyond our allotted time, and thus to shorten our stop at Sacramento City. In the latter the writer had been before but it was new to Mrs. E., and being the place where gold was first discovered in California she wished to see it.

SAN FRANCISCO.

At San Francisco, in common with most tourists, we put up at the Palace Hotel, making it our headquarters while exploring the various points of interest in the rest of the State. Never had that city seemed more captivating to me than on that occasion. Its "Nob Hill," its parks, its palatial homes, places of business, and public buildings appealed, even to the eye of a New Yorker, as worth a long trip to see. Its weird Chinatown, its Sutra Heights and gardens, and its Seal Rocks were sights that could not be duplicated in any other part of our country. We wearied ourselves drinking in the enjoyment that they brought and after successive trips to Oakland, to Berkeley, to Palo Alto, to San Jose and Mount Hamilton Observatory, to the Yosemite Valley and the Big Trees, and to other surrounding points of attraction we were aways ready on our return to take fresh turns at seeing the sights of San Francisco again. Golden Gate Park was particularly enticing. Its Strawberry Hill with Huntington's Cataract, its Japanese village, its Egyptian palace, its aviary, its Drake Cross, its Panorama building, its children's play houses, its flowers, called us back at each return to take other glimpses of them. When we finally turned our faces homeward we wondered how long it would

*The first chapter of this series of letters, "Grecian," appeared in the Medical Fortnightly, issue of October 10, 1908; the second chapter, "Christian and Saracen," appeared January 11, 1909; the third, "Medieval and Renaissant," appeared March 10, 1909; the fourth, "Iberia and Lusitania," May 10; Gallia Transalpina, July 26; Britannia, November 25, 1909; Vandia to Gallia Cisalpina, March 10; Across North America - Westward, May 10, 1910

be before we could see them again. Little did we think of what was soon to happen to all that beauty. It never occurred to us that when we should see it again, as we did on our arrival from Japan, on our peri-terrestrial tour, that its magnificent "Nob Hill," its fine public buildings, its Palace Hotel, and its streets of princely stores, would loom up as ruined, blackened skeletons mocking their former grandeur. When we next visited its peerless Golden Gate Park the neglect was so pronounced that it saddened us. One other city we had, in the meantime, used, as we did San Francisco, as a center for our touring. This was Messina. From it we took our various trips through Sicily and when we left it for the last time there was no thought of its early destruction in our minds or that the friends we had made there would soon be numbered with the dead—crushed into eternity by falling homes. Bret Harte was right, for

> "The ship sailed safely over the sea,
> And the hunters came from the chase with glee,
> But the town that was builded upon a rock,
> Was swallowed up in the earthquake shock."

California is young and its early life was a strenuous one. It had small opportunity for cultivating science until quite recently but has made good use of that which it had. In San Francisco A. J. Lartigan has added to our knowledge of the bacteriology of gall-stones, and of adenoid tuberculosis; W. Ophuls of mold infections, amyloid degeneration, edema, and tuberculosis; J. M. Flint of the comparative anatomy of the intestines, lungs and joints; A. E. Taylor of enzymes, cytolysis, albumin synthesis, conditions favoring bacterial growth, and in other important directions. In Berkeley H. B. Torrey supplied new information on regeneration; J. B. McCallum on the histology of muscle, internal secretions, Wolffian bodies, and saline purgation; W. V Osterhaut on cytology; and Jacques Loeb on electrolytes in living matter, artificial parthenogenesis, and comparative physiology of brain. In Santa Rosa Luther Burbank has solved some puzzling problems of embryology through experiments in hybridization. In Oakland J. T. Gulick resides who, in the Hawaiian Islands, discovered a number of important facts in evolution. In Leland Stanford, Jr., University, at Palto Alto, President D. S. Jordan and V. L. Kellogg have taught us among other important facts the value of isolation in the origin of species, while F. M. McFarland and R. E. Swain have added to our knowledge of cytology, histology, trypic digestion, uric acid, and other features of physiology. On Santa Catalina Island, not far from Los Angeles, there is a biological station for experimental work on regeneration, teratology, evolution, etc. Visitors there enjoy sailing in the glass-bottomed boats where they can look down into the sea-depths and study marine plants and marine animals under normal conditions of life. The sight is at once beautiful, interesting and instructive. Before going to Santa Catalina, however, the tourist should take in the Yosemite Valley, on the way southward from San Francisco. This remarkable ice-cut gorge, like the fjords of Norway, is a reminder of the glacial epoch. Its Bridal Veil, Yosemite, Vernal, and Nevada Falls once seen are not likely to be easily forgotten. Its Mirror Lake, reflecting back the cathedral dome, and the views from Artist's and Glacier Points, with the tremendous precipice of the latter, make the onlooker feel the insignificance of man in contrast with the greatness of nature. The gigantic Sequoia trees, usually seen on the return trip from the valley, constitute one of the natural wonders of the world. The immensity of their size always elicits astonishment when seen in contrast with objects of known dimensions, but if only compared with each other it is impossible to have any adequate realization of their magnitude. To the visiting botanists their great age and the geological antiquity of the genus constitute their chief interest. Fossil remains, that have been found in different parts of our northren hemishere, tell us that these are but a small remnant of a once widely scattered tree and that it existed in great forests where now we have Greenland's icy mountains and Spitzbergen's frozen land. The cone of the Sequoia seldom exceeds an inch and a half in length but the sugar pine, that grows in the same region, has cones that are ten to fourteen inches long with corresponding width. The largest Sequoia that has been found was 143 feet 5 inches in circumference at the base. There are over twenty of them in Calaveras grove that exceed 78 feet in circumference and 25 feet in diameter at the base. As most city houses are about twenty feet in frontage it is evident that a sawed-off section of any one of these twenty trees would make a larger dancing floor than the parlor of the average house, with the hall partition wall removed. One such tree contains about half a million cubic feet of building lumber. The red-woods, out of which most California lumber is cut, are a smaller species of Sequoia, and some very fine buildings of San Francisco and Los Angeles have been built entirely of lumber

from these. The last named city now rivals San Francisco in beauty and being farther south its wealth of tropical vegetation and pretty gardens make of it a desirable stopping place for the tourist. Near it are many places of interest, such as Rodonda Beach, Santa Barbara, San Diego, Coronado Beach, Mount Lowe, San Bernardino, and the numerous orange groves.

ARIZONA, COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO.

After seeing these and visiting some of the princial points of sentimental attraction, in connection with the captivating story of Ramona, the writer bade good bye to California and sped eastward through Arizona and New Mexico. At Tucson, Arizona, is the Desert Experiment Station where D. T. MacDougal, C. S. Gager, B. E. Livingston, and others have succeeded in adding to our knowledge of heredity, the reactions of protoplasm to poisons, and some of the laws governing evolution. Livingston's experiments bid fair to enlighten us on how drugs act as curers of disease, although he had no such object in view when performing them. One drawback to Tucson, for the average tourist, is its remoteness from the great sights of that territory that every visitor desires to see. The Grand Canon of the Colorado is in the north while Tucson is almost at the extreme south. If one or other has to be given up it is not likely that the canon will be that one. Its overwhelming grandeur and overawing vastness surpass anything of the kind that can be seen elsewhere on our planet. It is to canons what the Himilayas are to mountains—the unsurpassable. To study its surroundings and thus convince ourselves of the method of its carving, is to begin, for the first time in our lives, to realize, in a small way, the almost eternal age of our world. Seeing the figures, as so many millions of years, makes about as small an impression upon consciousness as water does on the back of a duck. Seeing from 4,000 to 7,000 feet of almost perpendicular walls that have been worn through by the river's flow as the land was slowly raised to ever-increasing heights all but staggers credulity. The stratified rocks down to the granite bed have been gnawed through by the water's rush of ages. The shifting of the river from time to time while accomplishing this tremendous task, has carved out strange forms that are likened to Hindoo temples, great spires, mountain domes, and the like, while the many shades of the rocks from browns, through yellows, to deep reds have left everything painted as if by a frenzied god. All of this lies far away below the observer's feet, and when he first comes upon it the astonishmen is indescribable. Imagining himself on the true surface of the land to thus, suddenly, find that he is on the very summit of a high mountain, is most startling. It takes some time to even partly reconcile one's self to the stupendous contradiction of feeling that it evokes. The highest peaks of the White Mountains, if dropped into that tremendous gorge, would, in places, fail to reach to the height of the feet of the on-looking tourist, providing their bases were trimmed so as to permit of being lowered therein. There is no evidence, anywhere, that any part of this gorge resulted from earthquake rupture or other such violence. The granite bed and all the markings tell only of water erosion. The mesas, on the surface land, tell a story of still greater antiquity that helps confirm the record of the river's work. Among these mesas are many things of such enticing interest that the scientific traveller lingers long there after the average tourist has departed. The home of the Mochi indians, the ancient homes of the Cliff Dwellers, the petrified forest, and the prehistoric carved rocks, are among these. To describe what we saw of this character would over-reach the purpose of this letter, as would also descriptions of New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah scenery, through which we passed. The Royal Gorge, in the canon of the Arkansas River, should not be passed without being visited as it is one of the great sights of our country. The Garden of the Gods and Pike's Peak are sure to attract those who visit Denver. The scientific tourist should not miss going to Florissant which is not far from Colorado Springs. In the neighborhood of Florissant is a region that was buried ages ago in about the same manner as Pompeii. T. D. A. Cockerell, of Boulder, Colorado, has spent considerable time studying this region, and among the other important and interesting finds are some tsetse flies which were buried in the volcanic ashes and preserved so perfectly that we now know that the fly once existed in America. Along with it also existed here camels and other animals common to Africa. Some terrible catastrophe swept whole species of the animals of that time entirely out of existance on this continent. Prof. Cockerell hints at the possibility of the tsetse fly being the wholesale destroyer of that age. Although Prof. Cockerell is not a physician he has cast a side-light on medical matters by his study of evolution. As early as 1897 he called attention

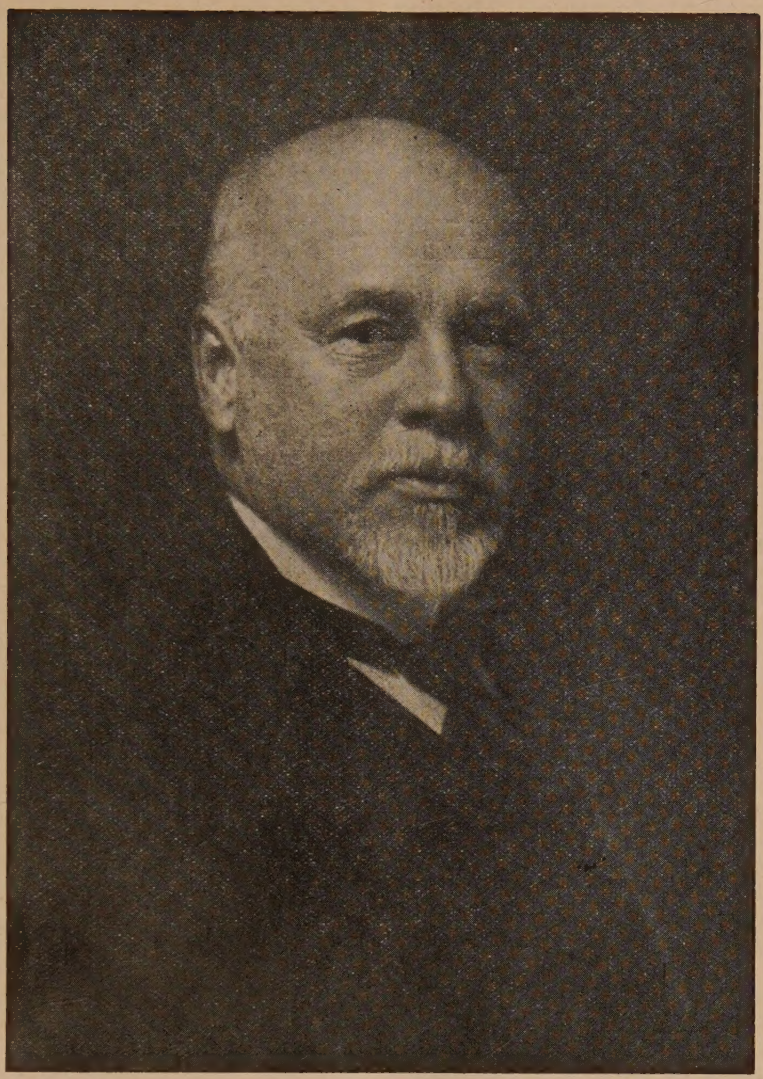
to the fact that disease must be a factor in natural selection. Among the physicians of Colorado who have contributed to the progress of medical science the one known to the writer from his writings is Henry Sewall, of Denver, whose contributions to physiology and on Safeguards of the heart beat, as well as thoracic aneurism, have been important. Denver City is so well known to almost every one who has gone west that its description seems almost superfluous. Its most particular feature is its situation on the plain so near the Rocky Mountains. Every view towards the west is a mountain view and on looking eastward only a plain is in sight which, but for its low uneven hills, would, as in Illinois, carry the vision to the horizon. In clear weather the westward view shows Long's, Gray's and Pike's Peaks looming up skyward to altitudes of more than 14,000 feet. At a distance of 150 miles to the southwest can be seen the usually snow-clad summit of Pike's Peak. After having gone to the top of that mountain, on the cog road, from Manitou, it is interesting to look up at it from this remote point and to compare the labored breathing at the high altitude with the easy rhythm of heart and lungs in Denver. Upon the mountain the slightest effort makes the traveller gasp for breath and, on first experiencing it, fear that some sort of disease has taken possession of the lungs. An attempt at boiling an egg or some potatoes at that high altitude soon reveals what the real trouble is. Neither can be cooked enough so as to be fit to eat no matter how long the boiling is continued. The atmospheric pressure is so small that the water boils violently when barely hot.

MISSOURI.

Between Denver and the Missouri River all the exciting experiences of Indians, elk, and buffalo have disappeared. Even the prairie dog, the coyote, and the wild turkey are vanishing. Cities and villages have come to take their places, and where these plains were once swept with fierce fires of dried autumn grass, cattle safely graze within fenced pastures. No more do Pawnees, Shawnees, and Shoshones contend with each other for the mastery of hunting grounds and the begging scarecrows, that occasionally appear at way stations to see the passing train, are but a sad reminder of the stately warriors whom, as a boy, the writer feared and respected. Once past the Missouri and there is nothing, save names, to recall the miles of untilled and unoccupied land that lay too far from a river to be considered worth pre-empting. The passenger steamboats that plied between Omaha and St. Louis, with Kansas City (Westport landing) between, are now but a memory. Railways have taken their places and made possible the building of an empire out of the neglected solitudes. Fortunes have been made and lost in land speculations. The unearned incerment made many rich while the increment that disappeared with shifting populations and abandoned sites made as many poor. A law that would tax away the former should, in order to be just, restore the latter. In Kansas City far more was lost than gained, but the hideous looking masses of loess were levelled at the cost of many a destroyed nucleus of a fortune, and a most unpromising looking region converted into a city of palatial homes. About midway between Kansas City and St. Louis is Columbia, Missouri, the site of the State University. Here some very promising work is being done for the advancement of medical science. C. W. Jackson has extended the boundaries of our knowledge in comparative anatomy and histology; Geo. Lefevre has given us new information on artificial parthenogenesis, regeneration, tissue grafting, and embryology; C. W. Green has taught us new facts about the osmotic pressure of the blood, and of the influence of inorganic salts on cardiac tissues; E. M. Dugger has cleared up some mysteries of plant resistance to disease; and P. Paquin gave to the English-speaking world its first journal of bacteriology.

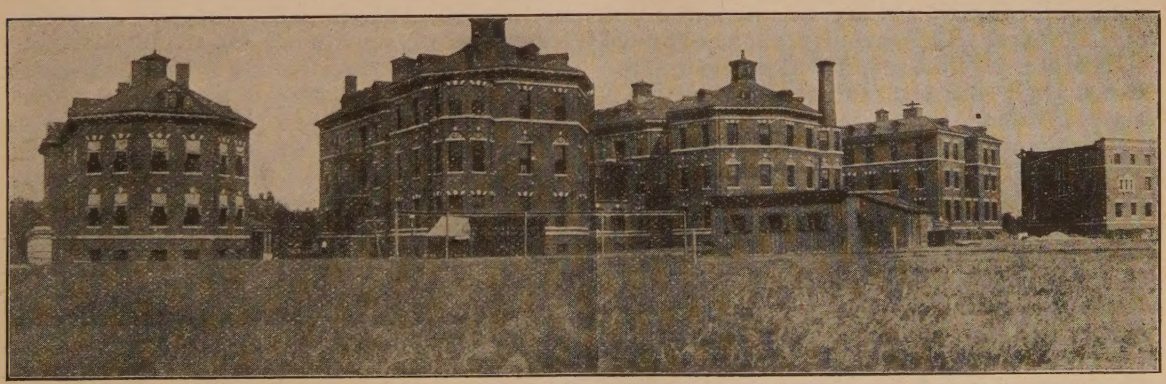
ST. LOUIS.

A few hours railway ride from Columbia brings the traveller to St. Louis, the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley. Its three terraces, extending from the river front to the bluff at Cote Brilliante, together with the numerous hills beyond, give it a most attractive appearance. Its Forest Park, its Tower Grover Park, its Shaw Botanical Gardens, its beautiful cemeteries, and its numerous small parks make it a delightful place to rest and enjoy oneself, particularly in the spring, and its long Indian summer, which lasts from mid September to Christmas. The visiting medical man can find an embarrassment of attractions in the form of medical colleges, hospitals, and dispensaries. Of the first named there is the Washington University Medical Department, the medical department of St. Louis University, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Barnes Medical College. St. Louis has long held a prominent place



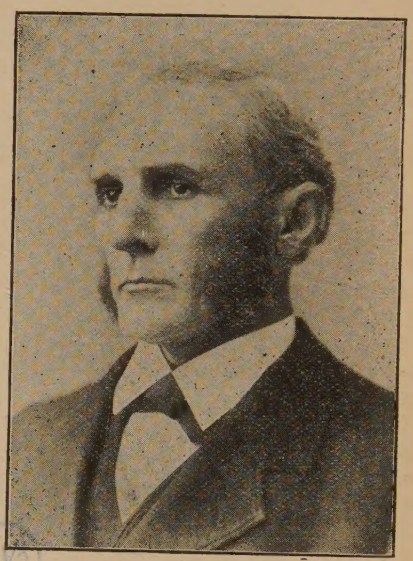
W. H. WELCH, M. D.

President, American Medical Association, 1910-11.



NEW CITY HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS

as a center of medical education. The first faculty of medicine was that of the St. Louis University, of the Society of Jesus, and was chosen in 1836. Four years after this the medical department of Kemper College, later known as the Missouri Medical College, and now as the medical department of Washington University, gave the first course of medical lectures, the other organized faculty having failed to start their classes. Because of the prominence of J.M. McDowell in managing of the medical department of Kemper College, during the first decade of its existence, it was locally known as "McDowell's College." He, and C. A. Pope, were the earliest prominent surgeons of the Mississippi Valley, while M. S. Linton and J. S. Moore occupied similar prominence as internists. The latter won national fame by his results in using calomel in treating cholera during the epidemic of 1849. The St. Louis Medical Society was organized some time between 1830 and 1837, and it was chartered in 1837—it antedated the state society by about fifteen years. Among the charter members B. G. Farrar, H. Lane, J. Johnson, H. King, C. J. Carpenter, H. McCabe, B. B. Brown, and Y. D. Boling are mentioned in the act of incorporation, while among its early members was Wm. Beaumont who won world-wide fame through his experimental work on digestion. In 1822 a young man named Alexis St. Martin was wounded by the accidental discharge of a gun at the distance of about three feet from his body. Among other injuries was a perforated stomach. He came under the care of Dr. Beaumont and when he had recovered it occurred to the doctor that this would be a good case in which to study human digestion, inasmuch as, in defiance of all treatment, there was established a permanent gastric fistula of about two and a half inches in circumference. In 1825 Beaumont took St. Martin into his employ as a servant using him for the study of digestion for eight years. The results thus obtained constitute the first scientific knowledge the world had on the subject. So well was the work done that little had been added to our knowledge until a Russian named Pavlov—whose name American authors persist in Teutonizing into Pawlow—within recent years greatly extended it. The next important piece of scientific advancement for which the world is indebted to St. Louis was the devising of the Hodgen splint by J. T. Hodgen. It revolutionized the method of caring for hip and thigh fractures. In medicine, botany and meteorology G. Englemann brought honor to the profession. As the one thorough pioneer botanist of the West, and as the earliest of American students of meteorology he greatly aided phylogenetic botany and was the forerunner of "Old Prob." To C. Michel we are indebted for medical electrolysis which he employed successfully in connection with the eye, while Hardaway developed its use in dermatology. To E. J. Swift must be credited some recent knowledge of eye defects in children, neuroses of childhood, and the bearings of psychology on heredity. To E. P. Lyons we owe recent knowledge concerning physiological compensatory motions, tropisms



J. T. HODGEN, M. D.

in cell functioning, the cyanides and oxygen respiration, and the effects of lack of oxygen. H. von Schrenk has advanced our knowledge of phyto-pathology. As an early foretaste of new methods in instruction which the St. Louis leading medical schools have inaugurated are the first-fruits from Guthrie and McGuigan. If C. C. Guthrie's work on ovary transplantation proves flawless, under repetition by others, it is epoch making. It definitely settles a long-standing, fundamental, and exceedingly important dispute on heredity. H. McGuigan has supplied us with experimental evidence of the direct utilization of the common sugars by the tissues and has given us new facts concerning glycolysis that will greatly aid us in solving the problem of the etiology of diabetes.

ILLINOIS.

In going eastward from St. Louis, by the Wabash, the passenger passes within easy distance of the State University of Illinois, at Urbana. Here H. B. Ward has recently become a teacher. To him we are indebted for a large amount of information concerning parasites and parasitism, particularly in regard to metazoan parasites. He has done much in the way of helping us to a knowledge of the relationship between animal and human parasitic diseases. Here G. T. Kemp isolated some poisons of pathogenic bacilli, studied the influence of curare on muscle metabolism, taught us the relation of blood-plates to hematogenesis and to coagulation, and the effects of altitude on the blood. Here H. S. Grindley extended our knowledge of the proteins of meat and S. A. Forbes taught us new facts about the diseases of insects.

KENTUCKY.

Exclusive of scientific interest there is nothing likely to hold the tourist here long while a detour to the southeast, via Louisville, will carry him toward the Mammoth cave of Kentucky—the largest known cave in the world. On the way Wyandotte cave might be included but the writer never having visited the latter is unable to describe it. In passing through Louisville the medical visitor should recall the fact that S. D. Gross, the well-known surgeon, taught here for a short time and that it was here that he performed his experiments on wounds of the intestines. About as far to the southeast of Louisville as the Mammoth Cave is to the southwest, lies Danville the old home of Ephraim McDowell, "Father of Ovariotomy," where he performed the first successful ovariotomy on a Mrs. Crawford of that place. In McDowell Park, Danville, the Kentucky State Medical Society erected a monument to his memory on which appear the words: "Honor to whom honor is due." Connected with the Mammoth Cave, at a period not remote from the time of McDowell's success, a melacholy effort was made at trying to cure pulmonary tuberculosis by residence therein. Away from sunlight, through a passage guarded by myriads of bats, credulity buried the living victims of a disease that needed, above all else, light and free air. Buoyant hope made some of them think this immurement was benefiting them, but after the sacrifice was sufficiently great to convince the most stupid, the "sanitarium"—save the mark—was abandoned. This cave is a huge affair and has been explored to a distance of ten miles from the mouth while its zigzag paths and passages measure nearly 150 miles. It requires two days of travel to see only the chief points of interest, but the intervening night is spent at the hotel outside the cave. To the biologist the blind fish and eyeless crustaceans are among the most interesting things there. The atrophied spots that mark the places where seeing eyes once existed in their progenitors, and that now exist in their nearest of kin, tell a wonderful tale of reversed selection through lack of use. They also suggest how great must be the antiquity of that once subterranean river. The water has not all gone from there as the visitor discovers when he has to be ferried over Echo River in a boat and when he passes the River Styx, Lake Lethe, and the Dead Sea. Some of the chambers are of vast proportions, the famous Star Chamber being nearly 500 feet long, 70 feet broad and with a ceiling 70 feet high. The highest domes exceed this greatly in height, Lucy's Dome being nearly 300 feet to its top. Stalactites and stalagmites of grotesque forms, numerous sizes and curious combinations are abundant, but are found only in special parts of the cave. While they are very interesting and very beautiful they lack the cleanness and fairy-like combinations of colors found in those of Luray Cave, Virginia.

CINCINNATI.

The trip from Mammoth Cave to the Shenandoah Valley, with its Natural Bridge and Luray Cave, if taken by way of Cincinnati, will give the medical tourist a chance to see another of the places where S. D. Gross taught anatomy. It was in this city that he gave the first systematic course on morbid anatomy ever delivered in the United States. Here too Daniel Drake wrote what Dr. W. H. Welch calls the "Monumental Work on the Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America." Willard Parker taught surgery in this city before going to New York. In our own day J. U. Lloyd here advanced our knowledge of the alkaloids, glucocides, and other active principles of medicinal plants, and H. Ayers our knowledge of vertebrate morphology. Cincinnati contains many hospitals and dispensaries. Its City Hospital has been referred to as one of the largest in the world. It has three medical colleges and many handsome public buildings.

CIVIL WAR SCENES.

The trip from there eastward takes the traveller through some interesting moun-

tain scenery. At Shenandoah Valley Junction, if the journey is made on the "B. & O.," the tourist finds himself in one of the great historical regions of the civil war. Gettysburg is north of him, Bull's Run southeast, and Harper's Ferry, the scene of John Brown's celebrated raid that cost himself and sons their lives, is in easy walking distance. About 50 miles southwest, on the Shenandoah Valley Railway, lies Luray and about 75 miles farther, on the same road, is the celebrated Natural Bridge of Virginia. Luray cavern should not be missed by any traveller in that region as it is—incomparably—the most beautiful of stalactite deposits yet discovered. Natural Bridge figures so conspicuously in our school books that everybody knows about it. The gorge it crosses is 215 feet deep and 60 feet wide with a road on the top. Botanists will be interested in the walking ferns found below the bridge.

WASHINGTON.

The run to Washington only consumes a few hours. There the chief among the sights are the Capitol and the Congressional Library. The latter is the most beautiful building in our country and is a composite of several Parisian places of note. The Washington Monument, Treasury Building, State, War and Navy building, Corcoran Art Gallery, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Smithsonian Institution, National Museum, Agricultural Building, Fish Commission Building, Botanical Gardens, and a trip to Mount Vernon, to see the home of Washington, make an itinerary that gives a good idea of the place. The hospitals, asylums, and public homes will, of course, be seen by the visiting physician. Washington has drawn men of culture from all parts of the United States and its residents have therefore done much, in the regular line of their official duties, or through independent initiative, for the promotion of medical knowledge. From here G. M. Sternberg directed the researches of W. Reed, J. Carroll, A. Agramonte, and J. W. Lazear when they, experimentally, revealed the part played by mosquitoes in yellow fever. Here was W. C. Gorgas, headquarters when, in Cuba and the Canal Zone, he subdued yellow fever. Here Walter Wyman, by skilful management of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, has abetted research and given several practical lessons in sanitation. Here D. E. Salmon and Theobald Smith, as already mentioned, made the world their debtors by the discovery of the relationship of toxins to immunity. Here C. W. Styles advanced our knowledeg of protozoon diseases and of hook-worm disease. Here L. O. Howard extended our knowledge of the "typhoid fly" and of the malarial and yellow fever mosquitoes. Here Reid Hunt worked out a standard for thyroid extract and increased our information regarding the physiology of the cardiac nerves and of the suprarenals. Here J. H. Kastle taught us many new and important things about lipase, invertase, and oxidases. Nearly twenty years ago A. F. A. King here solved the problem of the relationship of malaria and mosquitoes, but we refused to give heed to his evidence until England had won the glory from us by research of another kind. Indirectly medical science has been aided by the rediscovery of Mendel's law by W. J. Spillman of this city and he, F. O. Cook, W. A. Orton, A. F. Woods and H. J. Webber have extended our knowledge of phyto-pathology and evolution.

BALTIMORE.

In crediting the yellow fever triumph to denizens of Washington it should not be forgotten that Sternberg, Reed, Lazear and Carroll were students of W. H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. Nor should the fact be overlooked that Dr. Welch has been to American medical progress what Johannes Muller was to German biological develoment. The astonishingly large number of his pupils who have won distinction, and fill places of responsibility and honor, is the best evidence that could be asked for of the great work he has done and is doing for American medicine. Aside from this, however, he has, personally, supplied us with new knowledge in bacteriology, pathology, and physiology. Among the most important of these is his work on thrombosis, embolism, surgical infections, fevers, glomerulo-nephritis, diphtheria, loss of bacteriacidal power of the blood, why bodies decompose rapidly after snake poisoning, and the discovery of the pathogenic organism Bacillus aerogenes capsulatus. To him we are indebted for the first American Journal of Experimental Medicine. His colleague, W. H. Howell, has among other important discoveries given new knowledge of the proteids of the blood, the mechanism of sleep, the cause of the heart beat, the origin of red cells, the relation of inorganic salts to the heart beat, and nerve regeneration. Before moving to New York W. G. McCallum gave the first clue to the nature of the supposed "flagella" in halteridium, thus making Ross's discovery of the malarial parasite in the mosquito possible, showed us the relationship

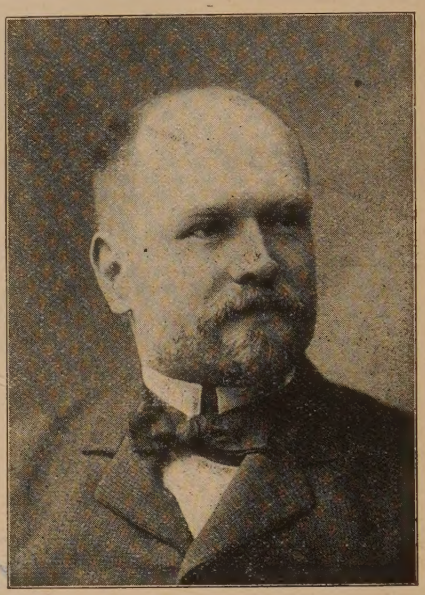
H. A. HARE, M. D.
PHILADELPHIA

G. M. STERNBERG, M. D.
WASHINGTON

between calcium metabolism and tetany, and in various ways advanced our knowledge of protozoology and bacteriology. H. A. Kelly introduced the operations for nephro-ureterectomy and uretero-ureterostomy taught a new method of catheterizing the uterus and in a number of ways advanced gynecology. H. P. C. Wilson was the first gynecologist in Baltimore, was the first in Maryland to perform Sim's operation for division of the cervix uteri, and to remove the uterine appendages by abdominal section. "He was the second physician in the world to remove, by cutting into pieces, a large intra-uterine fibroid tumor filling the whole pelvis." The patient recovered. It was in Baltimore that John Crawford, in 1807, first declared that malaria was carried by mosquitoes. Other Baltimoreans who have helped us along the road of medical progress through research are W. S. Thayer on the heart and blood in acute diseases., F. P. Mall on the structure and embryological development of various organs and on human monsters, H. Cushing on the function of the pituitary and in bacteriology, E. A. Andrews on leucocytes, E. L. Mellus on the anatomy of the central nervous system, W. H. Lewis on the embryology of eye, arm, head, etc., P. W. Dawson the regeneration of nerves and L. F. Baker on the chemistry of proteids.

PHILADELPHIA.

Every visitor to the eastern seaboard is as anxious to see Philadelphia as he is to see Washington or New York. All have heard of Independence Hall and its collection of memorials of the dawn of American Independence, of the old Penn Hospital of 1755, of the Betsy Ross house where the first American flag was designed and made, of the old Livesey house where Washington had his headquarters, of William Penn's house, of Benjamin Franklin's tomb, of liberty bell, of Fairmount Park, of the Wissahickon, and of the numerous beautiful public buildings,colleges, churches, and hospitals. All desire to see where the declaration of Independence was signed and to visit the various places made attractive by their connection with the early history of our country. Visiting physicians will remember that one of the signers of the declaration of independence was Benjamin Rush, professor of chemistry of the Philadelphia Medical College, and afterwards professor of practice in the same institution. He was the first to insist on the fact that yellow fever is non-contagious and he added more new facts to medicine than all who preceded him in this country. Philip Syng Physic, another of the professors, was "the father of American surgery.". S. G. Morton, of the next generation, was, probably, the most thorough anatomist of his time. W. E. Horner, successor of Dr. Physic, added to our knowledge of anatomy and histology. J. Leidy, a student of Horner's, added very materially to our knowledge of comparative anatomy and was the first to distinctly declare that flies carry germs. S. Weir Mitchell discovered new facts in nervous pathology and the nature of venoms. H. C. Wood has given us new



J. H. MUSSER, M. D.

facts in pharmacology, therapeutics, nervous diseases, and sunstroke. C. E. de'M. Sajous has been a prolific writer and has advanced our knowledge in internal secretins, hay fever, and diseases of the nose and throat. H. A. Hare has taught us many things about drug therapy and of the effects of drugs on bacteriolysis. Leo Leob has hepled us to our knowledge of myocarditis, growth of epithelium, edema, and relation of ovaries to decidua. J. H. Musser has advanced our knowledge of post-operative tetany, enlarged prostate, carcinoma of the stomach, the Cammidge reaction, etc. E. H. Goodman was associated with Dr. Musser in his work and has given us new information concerning the physiology and pathology of the saliva, the Solomon test in carcinoma of the stomach, the Cammidge reaction in lesions of the pancreas, and on diabetic acidosis. Horace Jayne has extended our knowledge in comparative ana-

tomy. G. A. Piersol has developed new facts concerning the embryolgy of the sense organs, the origin of lymphoid tissues, and the etiology of monstrosities. A. C. Abbott has carried us into new facts in the fields of infection and immunity. A. Stengel has taught us new things about diseases of the blood and of the heart. M. P. Ravenel has shed new light in some dark places in comparative patholgy, tuberculosis and immunity. T. H. Montgomery, though not a physician, has increased our knowledge of cell mitosis and given us new ideas in phylogeny. It is thus evident that Philadelphia is alive to the interests of humanity and the most approved ways of advancing the same. As early as 1847 she showed us this spirit of progressiveness by organizing the American Medical Association with Nathaniel Chapman as its first president.

NEW ENGLAND.

Before ending our tour of where North American medical science is now growing we must not forget New England. In going thither a stop at Princeton, Menlo Park and Rahway, New Jersey, will bring us to where E. G. Conklin discovered some most important principles regarding the differentiation of the egg in its development, where T. A. Edison aided medicine in developing skiography and the electric light for diagnostic purposes, and where E. M. Moore was born. Moore was one of the founders of the American Surgical Association, advanced our knowledge of the treatment of fractures, of the physiology of the heart's action, and of blood transfusion. His principle research work was done in New York State. As a well known Philadelphia physician, G. M. Gould, has recently moved to Ithaca, in that state, and as some research work has been done there that should be recorded, a short detour in that direction will be of interest, particularly as it will give the visitor a chance to see nearby Watkins' Glenn, one of the chief beauty spots of New York State. Gould has greatly aided American medical progress by his year-books and other literature as well as by his studies of diseases of the eye. It is in Ithaca where B. G. Wilder has prosecuted his extensive studies in anatomy, and particularly the anatomy of the brain, and in morphology. Here P. A. Fish has advanced our knowledge of comparative physiology, S. H. Gage of histology and embryology, and G. F. Atkinson of phyto-pathology.

Leaving Ithaca we will go direct to New Haven, Connecticut. A number of railway routes may be chosen all of which the writer has travelled upon but, for present purposes, an automobile ride would be appropriate if not so expensive. The doctor's auto has become possible because of the labors of a man born in New Haven. Without rubber tires it could scarcely have been made a success and the hardening of rubber for tires, drainage tubes, irrigating fountains, syringes, pessaries, supports, and numerous instruments used by medical men we owe to Charles Goodyear. Mocked and made fun of as a silly dreamer, imprisoned for debts incurred in his work for humanity, robbed right and left after his success, such was the reward of this Connecticut inventor. It was in New Haven that Nathan Smith founded Yale medical school and invented a number of surgical instruments, Nathan Ives first administered chloroform for asthma, croup and atonic quincy, Jonathan Knight first treated aneurisms by compression, and W. O. Atwater showed us how to study nutrition scientifically. At present R. H. Chittenden is extending Atwater's researches and giving us much information concerning enzymes and metabolism. T. B. Obsorne is revealing the nature of proteins—an epoch-making piece of work, and has helped us toward the solution of the thyroid function, O. T. Osborne has cleared up problems of acromegaly, organic extracts and blood diseases, L. B. Mendel those of excretion and nuclein metabolism, and W. R. Coe of embryology. In near-by Middletown, H. H. Conn has helped solve problems of evolution and bacteriology.

BOSTON.

In going to Boston, Plymouth Rock, where the Mayflower landed should be visited. At Plymouth Samuel Fuller was the first physician of the pilgrim fathers. What would he have thought had he visited Boston at a later date and seen J. C. Warren give the first anesthetic in surgery or perform the first operation for strangulated hernia? Imagine his feelings at hearing Oliver Wendell Holmes, as a sympathizer with Semelweiss, denouncing the dirty hands of obstetricians as the cause of puerperal septicemia, or Asa Gray in a heretical defense of Darwin. Could he have been present at the founding of Harvard by John Warren and seen its first home and then came later to see those jewels of Greek beauty—the modern Harvard medical buildings, he would have been compelled to think that civilization does move upward. The clear cut medical philosphy of Jacob Bigelow, a look at the experimental work

going on at the Harvard laboratories and at Woods Hole, and an explanatory lecture from H. P. Bowditch, "the leader of American Physiologists," would have astonished him. But, alas, some modern doctors wonder what recent research on plants, hydra, dogs, cats, or apes has to do with giving pills. Boston contains many able men who are devoting their lives to such work. Theobald Smith has already been referred to. H. P. Bowditch has made many new discoveries in the physiology of the heart, nerves, vision, etc. M. J. Rosenau has done like wise in anaphylaxis, vaccines, standardizing antitoxins, plague, tetanus, etc. W. T. Councilman has done the same for pathological anatomy, and the etiology of small-pox. F. B. Mallory has discovered new methods of staining tissues to aid in research concerning them, and has increased our knowledge of typhoid fever, meningitis, and diphtheria. Among others whose work has aided medical progress are H. A. Christian in pulmonary embolisms, dermoid cysts, and leucocytoxins, R. C. Cabot in serum diagnosis and alcoholic arterio-sclerosis, T. Dwight in anatomical variation particularly of human bones, A. Cleghorn in the mechanism of respiration and the effects of fatigue products on the heart, T. Hough in fatigue and in cutaneous capillary pressure, W. B. Cannon on the mechanism of digestion and other physiological subjects, W. E. Castle in hybridism, heredity and animal dimorphism, and E. L. Mark on cytology as related to heredity. The number of these experimenters is growing rapidly and while but few of them give us epoch-making results all such work, if carefully and conscientiously done, forms a lever of great power in building up truth. The fad of considering experimental work as the all-in-all is, at present, the most dangerous disease that progressive humanity has to deal with. It is a brain virus that is distorting the mental vision of many great minds. Without the prevision that comes from great laws and great principles, good as all this work is, we can safely pronounce it utter trash till brought into a comprehensive generalization. These many workers form but a fraction of the newer ones that our universities are turning out and careful as has been the effort of the writer at trying to get together all prominent ones it would be miraculous if we had succeeded perfectly. No one person can be sufficiently familiar with the various departments of research to be able to find them all. Enough have been given to add zest to our tour of America for medical readers. But such readers want more than such details of work. They want to know something of the great sights of the places visited and a visit to Boston that failed to tell of Bunker Hill Monument, the harbor and its celebrated "tea party," Fanuiel Hall, etc., would be like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. Every doctor going there expects to see the old State House and its collection of antiquities, old South Church where the exciting meetings of revolutionary times were held and where now the revolutionary relics are kept, Christ Church from the belfry of which the lanterns were hung out for Paul Revere, Beacon Hill with its Boston State House, that figures as "The hub of the universe," and that overlooks the celebrated "Common" and the handsome public gardens, its 20 odd hospitals, 30 asylums and public homes, its museums, handsome public buildings, numerous parks, and quaint, crooked streets. There is a historic charm about Boston that no other city of our country has so that a medical tour of the world could end in no more appropriate place. We will then, for the present, bid the readers of the Medical Fortnightly a fond adieu and leave them visiting and studying the significance to themselves and others of America's "Cradle of Liberty."

191 Dean Street.

A Recent Surgical Convenience.—In the operating rooms and on the surgical carriages in the wards may be seen a piece of ivory soap stuck with the varieties of pins which it pleases the doctor and the head nurse to most affect. Our old friend, the black-headed pin, long associated with crinoline dressings, retains still an honored place. The history of the introduction of the soap into the hospital is interesting. Three years ago Dr. R. H. Follis operated upon a patient at the Church Home. The patient was a tailor by profession, and chanced to reside in Annapolis. When dressings were made he observed the difficulty with which the safety pins were put through the binder and suggested trying the method the cadets at the Naval Academy had evolved to help in pinning through their stiff ducks. This simple but most effective device was a piece of soap as a pin cushion, and he further remarked that carpenters applied the same principle to screws. Dr. Follis immediately tried the plan, with such success that it has been generally adopted in the surgical service.—John Hopkins Nurses' Alumnae Magazine.

OLD AGE.

WILLIAM FRANCIS WAUGH, A. M., M. D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Dean of Bennett Medical College.

In the management of elderly patients we must note the tendency to pulmonary and digestive disorders, and the disastrous consequences of the latter. The resisting powers are so weakened that the patient succumbs to slight infective attacks. Leucocytosis is markedly diminished and the immunizing elements are scarce and feeble. Cicero said "Senectus ipsa morbus:" but this is not literally true. Senility is a physiologic, not a pathologic sequence of the vital metabolism, completing the cycle of a human life. Constadt gave this process the title of senile involution. Yet this may occur early in life as measured by time, or late; and by a study of its causes we may postpone its development, even for many years. Literature on senescence is scarce. Of the few who have written upon it Boy-Tessier's lectures are the best, and from them the following data have been taken:

Death results from two characteristics of living matter, instability and initiatory power. Instability is shown by irritability, mobility, metabolism and reproduction. Reproduction requires the presence of a bit of living matter in union with another fragment. This tiny particle is endowed with what Sabatier termed the initiatory power. He defines this as the property of living matter of determining in its environment all the phenomena required for its utilization. This comprises integration, constitution and repair. In the embryo the exchanges are extremely active, the vital energies at their highest pitch. As differentiation develops, with specialization, instability and initiatory power subside. As the organs are constituted the limitations tighten. Cells once lost are not replaced as a rule, although there may be a compensatory hypertrophy, as Chauffard has shown with the liver. This marks the first step toward death, since differentiation, adaptation and specialization are only possible by giving up some of the energy of living matter. Disease is the diminution of the coefficient of vital activity of a single organ; senility is the diminution of the coefficient of vital activity of all organs. In the aged, structural alterations and functional changes bear a constant interrelationship.

The structural changes are atrophy of the nobler elements, progressive infiltration of the tissues by organic or mineral elements foreign to their constitution, and connective-tissue hyperplasia. Sclerosis forms an integral part of the senile process. Functional activity lessens, organic repairs are imperfect, nutrition slows. Sclerosis affects the heart, arteries and often the veins, interfering with circulation and nutrition. The kidney becomes less permeable and elimination is imperfect. Digestion weakens as to secretion and motility, the antitoxic function of the liver diminishes, as well as the pancreatic secretion, through the progressing atrophy and the capsular sclerosis. The brain, nerves and special organs are less acute, memory weakens, the tympanum is sclerosed, the lens opaque, and reproductive power is lost. Thoracic movement becomes restricted, pulmonary capacity is reduced and hematosis imperfect. With increasing difficulty of assimilation the reparative power of the cell is reduced, with loss of resistance against connective tissue encroachment. Waste and toxins block the emunctories and induce constant peril.

As causes of old age—premature—may be enumerated syphilis, alcohol, intoxications from without and within, lead, arsenic, mercury, tobacco, neuroses, such as epilepsy and hysteria, ataxy and the psychoses. Worry, depression, over-emotion and the insomnia it induces, venereal excess, late hours, overwork and over-feeding, especially with meat, are potent agers.

From any of these causes the aging man shows decreasing defensive reactions. The unstable equilibrium maintained by the harmony of all the functions is upset by a trifling infection of any part. If this affects a vital organ like the kidney death may follow swiftly.

Fever is common but does not rise as high as in the young. Suffering is less acute. The pulse is intermittent rather than rapid. Respiration hastens and air-hunger is marked. Retention of urine must be looked for. Death comes easily—the spent candle flickers out.

In the cardiovascular form premonitions occur, such as shortness of breath, readily induced; nocturnal asthma, irregular pulse, low vascular tension; albuminuria, hepatic congestion, edema of the ankles toward night.

This condition calls for the milk diet, beginning with three pints a day; and remedies to restore vascular tension and the renal excretion. If vascular tension is low, apocynin is the remedy, with moderate doses of caffeine or theobromine. If the need is rather for an increase of cardiac force, the choice should fall on sparteine;

while between this and apocynin lies digitalin. Widal, Achard and Merklen have shown the value of a diet free from salt, since an excess of chlorides induces a return of the edema. With asystole and anasarca we must enjoin rest, and absolute milk and water diet, hydragogs, and true or crystalline digitalin. Cold over the heart is a quickly effective remedy for emergencies, with caffeine or camphorated oil hypodermically.

Death may result from urinary, pulmonary, gastrointestinal or cerebral breakdown; from syncope or angina pectoris; influenza, or acute pulmonary edema.

Old age may be long held off by a regime suited to the individual. The quantity of food should be restricted to the needs and the digestive capacity, especially if little exercise is taken. Meat should be avoided in the evening, and but little used at any time. Milk, eggs and vegetables are best. Salt is to be eschewed. Stimulating foods like game are bad. The bowels must be kept clean. Fresh air and warmth are necessary, chills to be avoided, the functions of the skin promoted by rubbing, etc.

Drugs are of use to regulate the circulation, keeping it exactly at par. Veratrine, gelseminine and digitonin are preferable to the nitrites and iodides. Nervous atony requires brucine or strychnine in measured doses accurately fitted to the need. Caffeine and sparteine are frequently required rather than the more powerful arterial tensors. The avoidance of fecal toxemia and the maintenance of cardiovascular and neural equilibrium are the dominant indications.

Exercise must be maintained. Much of the stiffness and disability of age, with the resultant impairment of digestion and assimilation, is due to the unnecessary curtailment of physical activity. Massage may be employed, with warm baths, and there may be value in the suggestion to dissolve some magnesium sulphate in the bath water. The ancient Greek custom of rubbing the body with oil should be revived. Massage with a hot animal oil like goose grease, after exercising, would be useful in more than one way, during the cold months.

Contrary to the usual and almost unanimous advice, I believe that a judicious and moderate exercise of the sexual function is advisable as long as the capacity and inclination remain, without artificial stimulation. The extinction of the testicular secretion deprives the frame of a needed and even essential stimulus, whose importance has forcibly struck every observer who has investigated it. This need not be lost pre maturely. That the indulgence suitable to youth would be excess in advanced years, and that the results of such excess would be disastrous, need not deter us from telling the truth about the moderate and reasonable indulgence here advised.

The decline of the digestive power must be accompanied by a reduction in the quantity of food ingested; and this must be supplemented by more careful habits of eating. The aging man must learn to "Fletcherize," to masticate thoroughly, to select his food with discretion, as suited to his needs, and to form the best habits of eating and drinking. Taken properly a little food does more good than a larger quantity eaten heedlessly.

Sleep should be taken early in the night, the man retiring as soon as he begins to feel sleepy. Such men naturally awake early, and then is the time for their best work. This should be continued as long as it is pleasant, and stopped as soon as fatigue begins to be felt. Mental work should be sandwiched with physical labor so that neither mind nor body becomes unduly fatigued. Conversation should largely replace reading—it is not good to spend several consecutive hours poring over books.

Alcohol and tobacco have no place in the life of the man who desires to conserve youth and the power of enjoying life to the utmost possible limit. Coffee is to be taken with strict moderation, and whenever the appetite for this or the other caffeine-bearing beverages ceases, they should be discontinued. Still, only a warm beverage should be taken at meals, and the bulk of the day's allowance of water is best employed at a distance from the digestive periods. Raw oatmeal and water, lemonade, the substitute-imitations of coffee, are the best beverages. There is something in Metchnikoff's suggestion of sour milk; and as clabber, buttermilk, junket, or one of the fermented forms, milk may well be employed by those who like it and find it agree with them.

The use of nitrogenous foods should be strictly regulated by the needs. Many men allow their blood to become impoverished by abstinence from these foods because somebody implants in their minds the wrong idea that these are dangerous foods. So they are, if taken too largely. Cheese, beans and peas, pork and veal, should be eschewed or taken sparingly. Fresh fruits with the still living vegetable protoplasm, are essential to life and can scarcely be taken to excess. Most important of all, every man should know what are his weakest points, those at which he will

probably begin to die. What functions are lacking in their ability to appropriate their share of his general stock of vital force, of nerve impulse? What are the tendencies that in him lead to decay and failure?—for a man is like a chain in that the strength of the entire chain is that of the weakest link. The recognition of his physical peculiarities and his mental personalities, his habits and the faults he is most prone to fall into, are the main items of his physician's study.

Death awaits every human being; it is inevitable; and our best efforts do not confer immortality, but simply succeed in postponing the final break-up. But knowing this, every man wants to defer the end as long as he can, and to live out the fullest extent of his possibility, barring the accidents that may happen to abridge this period. Everyone of us is as a sailor afloat on the ocean of Time, with a scanty stock of food, which he may squander in a riot of gluttony, or husband to the last possibility, as he chooses.

A Plea for Conservation (from an editorial in the March Century).—The cause of forest conservation, with its colossal problems, must not be allowed to become a football of factional or personal ambitions; it needs all the friends it can win, of all shades of party or partizanship, particularly in Congress, to which now falls the great responsibility of enacting into law the unmistakable demands of public sentiment. Much of this work is urgent. Legal safeguards should be established to prevent such wrongs as the endeavor to take up coal lands worth $2,000,000,000 by one person, by means of proxies; the use of water power should be so defined and regulated as to preserve the rights of the people without impairing the normal development of the West; the reclamation service, which is making the desert blossom as the rose, should be carefully fostered and protected against political and private greed; the whole system of river and harbor development should be placed on a business instead of a political basis; and, last, but not least, let us repeat, it, the President Congress and the governors and legislatures of the states should address themselves at once to the need, so often set forth in these columns, of a co-operative plan to save from destruction the forests of the upper reaches of the whole Appalachian range.

THE MEDICAL FORTNIGHTLY

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EDITORIAL

Dr. Morfit, Hospital Commissioner.

In our last issue we editorially devoted considerable space to the reorganization of St. Louis' municipal hospitals and the details of the plan of conduct. At the time we expressed our belief that there was one man singularly well fitted to be Hospital Commissioner and our belief that the Hospital

DR. JOHN C. MORFIT.

Board, in its effort to insure the most effective service, could wisely consider Dr. John C. Morfit in that connection. We did not misjudge the board; it has considered and decided and Dr. Morfit is now Hospital Commissioner. That this choice has been wise we are certain and we feel that the profession of St. Louis and the city is to be congratulated that Dr. Morfit was willing to accept a position which is weighted with so great responsibilities and which demands

so much of intelligent aggressiveness. Dr. Morfit should be able to command the ready support of every physician in the city during the first troublous days of reorganization; his worries will be many, but his shoulders are broad.

Touring Lands Where Medical Science Evolved.

In this issue we present the final number of Dr. Eccles' interesting and instructive series of articles under the above title. That these articles have been thoroughly appreciated by the profession is very evident to us, so numerous have been the inquiries as to reprints and requests for back numbers; we are glad to say that the series is to appear in brochure form and will be obtainable in a very short time.

When Dr. Eccles undertook this subject he did not contemplate anything so voluminous as the series has developed, nor did he anticipate that it was to be a work which would attract the attention of critics; fortunately the only criticism has been kindly and connection with detail rather than as to the verity of the facts presented which are really important and which mark the articles as authoritative. The two closing papers which deal with America of necessity omit mention of many persons who are or have been important personages locally, and who have enjoyed a considerable medical repute; to have taken up, for each of the communities mentioned, all such, would have made the series of impossible length and would have defeated the purpose of the author.

It is quite possible that we may publish one or more subsequent papers from Dr. Eccles which are prompted by some suggestion raised through these; be that as it may, to us and to our readers his contributions, on whatever subject, are always tremendously welcome.

The State Meeting at Hannibal.

The beautiful little city of Hannibal certainly did herself proud in her recent entertainment of the Missouri State Medical Association; while we feel assured that not a member who was present failed to feel the wholesome hospitality we are not so certain that opportunity was given for all to get to the charm of the city and the interest which various places and enterprises offer. Hannibal deserved that every man present see Hannibal. There seem to be four objects in attending these meetings: Meeting our fellows, the scientific program, the business program and the making of a short vacation period out of vacation-time. Those who have been for years going to these meetings and who are doing the arranging for them have grown wearied with social and sight-seeing features and they forget that they are not the majority, the average in this respect. Through the courtesy of Mr. Roy of the Commercial Club we were privileged to take a two-hour automobile ride through and about Hannibal which will long be remembered as splendidly enjoyable and well worth while, we could wish that every member of the association had had the same privilege, it is not Hannibal's fault that it was not so.

The meeting was splendidly attended and the programs attracted close attention. The plan of general sessions as inaugurated marks again the evident reaction against too much sectioning of such a body. We doubt if our state organization has ever before offered so good programs, there seemed to be an unusual absence of papers which did not bear the impress of thoughtful, painstaking preparation and a real, worthy purpose in presentation. The President's address and the orations in Medicine and in Surgery were most favorably received. Much work was accomplished in the House of Delegates. To our mind the most important report presented was that of the Committee on Education. We had hoped to publish this report in extenso, but the copy has not reached us. The committee stated that in the opinion of its members there were too many medical schools in the United States, calling attention to the fact that there were 138 schools in this country, while in all foreign countries there is a total of 172. Including the sectarian schools whose graduates treat disease there are 160 schools. Many of these schools are first class while others are bad and their only aim is to prepare the student so that he may be able to pass the examination. The committee recommended that the requirements for becoming a practicing physician be materially raised, that no new medical school should be founded that is not in connection with university and endowed and by these means a limit to the number of doctors to the population might be placed. The board of health of the State of Missouri found that the schools in connection with universities were doing the best work in this commonwealth.

The committee submitted the followin g

resolutions which were adopted by the association:

Resolved, That the present method of examining applicants for a state license to practice medicine, which has been in vogue for many years by our state board, is unsatisfactory in that it is confined to a written examination alone.

Resolved, That our state examining boards be requested to add both laboratory and chemical methods in future examinations.

Resolved, That they also be requested to consider the feasibility of giving a divided examination at the close of the second school year.

Resolved, That the time has arrived in the furtherance of the medical education and the uplifting of the profession that, in addition to the present minimum requirements for graduation in medicine an advanced requirement, consisting of one year devoted to the study of chemistry, physics and biology, should be added.

Resolved, That it is contrary to the best interests of both the public and the profession of medicine to establish at the present time any new medical college in Missouri, unless said college is substantially endowed or connected with some endowed university.

DR. HERMAN E. PEARSE.

Through the House of Delegates the association voted its disapproval of the use of benzoic, boric and salicylic acids, their compounds and similar chemicals as food preservatives. The proposed Federal Department of Health was approved and its support urged. A crusade against the "Black Plague," as venereal disease is now being denominated, was also inaugurated.

The next meeting is to be held in Jefferson City.

The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Herman E. Pearse, Kansas City; vice-presidents, Drs. George Homan, St. Louis; Joel Y. Hume, Armstrong; Walter A. Camp, Springfield, and John Ashley, Bloomfield; councilors—second district, Dr. Luther A. Todd, St. Joseph; third district, Dr. G. W. Whitely, Albany; fourth district, Dr. Samuel Sheldon, Trenton; fifth district, Dr. Edward E. Parrish, Memphis; sixth district, Dr. James Hanks, Brashear; seventh district, Dr. Jacob D. Smith Shelbina; eleventh district, Dr. Clarence M. McConkey, Lathrop; seventeenth district, Dr. Samuel G. Kelly, Sedalia; secretary, and editor of the Missouri State Medical Association, Dr. Edward J. Goodwin, St. Louis; treasurer, Dr. J. Franklin Welch, Salisbury; orator on medicine, Dr. Enoch H. Miller, Liberty; orator on surgery, Dr. Robert M. Funkhouser, St. Louis. Dr. Joseph Grindon, St. Louis, was elected chairman, Dr. William L. Brosius, Gallitan, vice-chairman, and Dr. Charles H. Dixon, Holliday, secretary of the medical section; and Dr. Arthur E. Hertzler, Kansas City chairman; Dr. W. T. Lindsey, vice-chairman, and Dr. Ernest G. Marks, Kansas City, secretary of the surgical section.

A Week of Great Events.

Before the appearance of our next issue the great American Association and numerous lesser bodies will have met in this city; we are expecting it to be a week of great events. Whether or not there is wisdom in the arrangement whereby smaller associations seek to hold their meetings under the shadow of the A. M. A. is open to question; personally we hold to the belief that the attendance at each association would be larger were it held independent of any other body. We have three distinct and separate meetings before us for Monday, June 6th, we must attend each and that means that we will get little good from any one of them, and we consider the fact regrettable.

Whatever may have been our opinion of certain phases of the inner workings of the American Medical Association we have always delighted in the perfect democracy evidenced among its membership at its meetings. The meetings are characterized by the spirit of good-fellowship and every opportunity is offered those who would rub shoulders with the most eminent men of medicine in America. Of course the reading and hearing of papers and the participating in or hearing discussions thereof is the really important reason for holding these gatherings, but we are fully convinced that there is a very considerable number among those who attend who find

in the social opportunities of the occasion their reason for being present. St. Louis has no mountains, no ocean, nor a Niagara; in fact, except for those interests which center in a great city, we have nothing to take the serious attention away from the meetings. We believe that a notable feature of the occasion is to be an unusual attention to business and a making much of the fellowship to be found among those who are in attendance. But every St. Louis physician is extending a welcome and nothing is being left undone to make the occasion a tremendous success; we do not believe that the absence of the unusual in the way of scenic diversion will be noticed. We believe that we can show you the most beautiful American city and one teeming with interest, we know that we can give you so cordial a welcome that you will feel its sincerity.

Attention Jefferson Medical College Alumni!—It is planned to arrange for reunion of alumni of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, at a smoker, during the time of the meeting of the American Medical Association in June. All graduates of Jefferson Medical College, resident in St. Louis, are urged to communicate by telephone with Dr. A. P. Munsch, Bright Building, Kingshighway and Page. Dr. Munsch's telephone numbers are: at his office, Forest 4568 Delmar 779L; at his residence, Forest 2382, Delmar 2273.

Clinics at the Washington University Medical School.—The Washington University Medical School extends a cordial invitation to all members of the A. M. A. to attend the special daily clinics and lectures which will be held May 23d to June 4th, and June 13th to June 18th. During the week of the meeting of the American Medical Association—June 6th to 11th—no clinics will be given. The work is so arranged that a physician can take up any line of study and devote his entire time to it. These exercises are entirely free. Those wishing to attend these clinics are requested to register at the Dean's office, 1806 Locust street, which is within five minutes' walk of the Union Station. All information, and tickets for limited clinics, will be furnished there. Programs furnished on application. W. H. WARREN, Dean.

Announcement.—The Alumni Association of the Medical School of Washington University is anxious to assure those of her Alumni who may be present at the 1910 session of the American Medical Association a real good time. The annual banquet and smoker will be given on the evenings of June 6 and 7, respectively. This will enable the members of various classes to get together and once again enjoy themselves as they did, while in their days at

DR. GEO. DOCK

of Tulane University, who is to direct the Department of Medicine of Washington University, St. Louis.

school. Many changes are in store for this school, and your presence on these occasions will be a greater incentive for its generous people to do more. The price per plate for the annual banquet will be three dollars. Those desiring to attend will please send check to Dr. R. H. Fuhrmann, 3221 California Avenue, who will make the necessary reservations. The smoker with an interesting program will be tendered the visitors by the Alumni Society.

Dr. Frank Parsons Norbury, superintendent Kankakee Hospital for the Insane, has withdrawn all his interests from Maplewood Sanatorium, Jacksonville.

Dr. George C. Crandall has succeded Dr. Ralph L. Thompson as a member of the St. Louis Board of Health. Dr. Thompson resigned to become a member of the new Hospital Board.

To New Subscribers.—Dr. Eccles' series of letters "Touring the Lands Where Medical Science Evolved," having been completed, will be immediately put into book form, and should be ready for delivery by July 1st. To those who have waited patiently, we can only say the book will be the more complete, as it now includes America.

Meeting Places of the A. M. A.

GENERAL SESSION: Odeon Theatre, Grand and Finney Aves.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES: St. Louis Medical Society, 3524 Pine St.

SCIENTIFIC AND COMMERCIAL EXHIBITS, POST-OFFICE, REGISTRATION OFFICE: Coliseum, Washington and Jefferson.

PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION: First Regiment Armory, Grand and Manchester Aves.

MEDICINE: Third Baptist Church, Grand and Washington Aves.

SURGERY: Odeon Theatre, Grand and Finney Aves.

OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN: Y. M. C. A. Building—Association Hall, Grand and Franklin Aves.

LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOLOGY: Sodality Hall, Grand Ave., between Pine and Laclede.

OPHTHALMOLOGY: Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine St.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN: Grand Avenue Presbyterian Church, Sunday School Room, Grand and Washington Aves.

PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS: Delmar Avenue Congregational Church, Delmar, west of Grand Ave.

STOMATOLOGY: Y. M. C. A. Building—Small Hall, Grand and Franklin Aves.

NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES: St. Louis University Library, Grand Ave., head of East Pine.

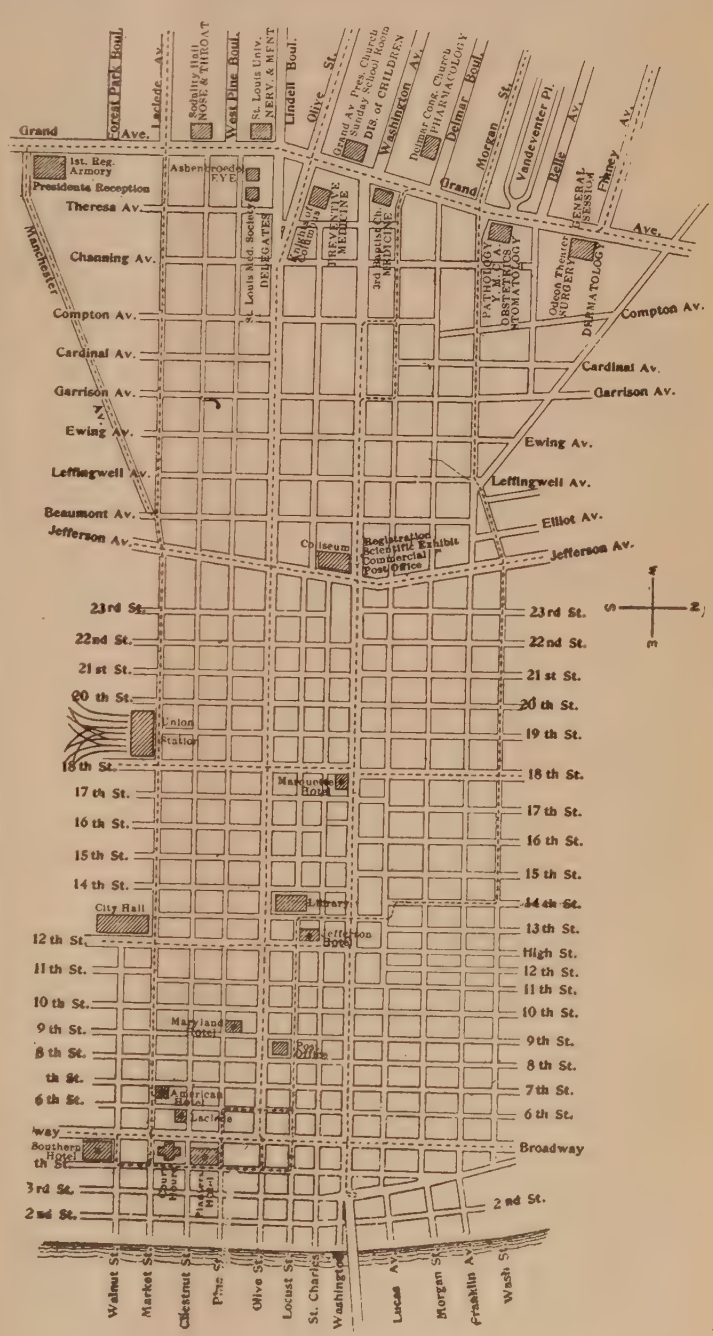
DERMATOLOGY: Odeon Building—Recital Hall, Grand and Finney Aves.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH: Knights of Columbus Bldg., 3549 Olive St.

PATHOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY: Y. M. C. A. Building—Lecture Hall, Grand and Franklin.

LIST OF PRESIDENTS AND MEETINGS AT WHICH THEY PRESIDED.

W. C. Gorgas, St. Louis, 1910.
Joseph D. Bryant, Atlantic City, 1909.
Herbert L. Burrell, Chicago, 1908.
Joseph D. Bryant, Atlantic City, 1907.
Wm. Mayo, Boston, 1906.
L. S. McMurtry, Portland, 1905.
Jno. H. Musser, Atlantic City, 1904.
Frank Billings, New Orleans, 1903.
Jno. A. Wyeth, Saratoga Springs, 1902.
C. A. L. Reed, St. Paul, 1901.
W. W. Keen, Atlantic City, N. J., 1900.
Joseph M. Mathews, Columbus, O., 1899.
George M. Sternberg, Denver, 1898.
Nicholas Senn, Philadelphia, 1897.
Beverly Cole, Atlanta, 1896.
Donald MacLean, Baltimore, 1895.
James F. Hibbard, San Francisco, 1894.
Hunter McGuire, Milwaukee, 1893.
Henry O. Marcy, Detroit, 1892.
William T. Briggs, Washington, 1891.
E. M. Moore, Nashville, 1890.
Wm. W. Dawson, Newport, 1889.
Alexander Y. P. Garnett, Cincinnati, 1888.
E. H. Gregory, Chicago, 1887.
William Brodie, St. Louis, 1886.
Henry Fraser Campbell, New Orleans, 1885
Austin Flint, Washington, 1884.
J. A. Atlee, Cleveland, 1883.
J. J. Woodward, St. Paul, 1882.
John T. Hodgen, Richmond, 1881.
Lewis A. Sayre, New York, 1880.
Theophilus Parvin, Atlanta, 1879.
T. G. Richardson, Buffalo, 1878.
Henry I. Bowditch, Chicago, 1877.
J. Marion Sims, Philadelphia, 1876.
W. K. Bowling, Louisville, 1875.
J. Meredith Toner, Detroit, 1874.
Thomas M. Logan, St. Louis, 1873.
David W. Yandell, Philadelphia, 1872.
Alfred Stille, San Francisco, 1871.
George Mendenhall, Washington, 1870.
Wm. O. Baldwin, New Orleans, 1869.
Samuel D. Gross, Washington, 1868.
Henry F. Askew, Cincinnati, 1867.
D. Humphrey Storer, Baltimore, 1866.
N. S. Davis, Boston, 1865.
Alden March, New York, 1864.
Eli Ives, Chicago, 1863.
(No meetings during the war.)
Henry Miller, New Haven, 1860.
Harvery Lindsley, Louisville, 1859.
Paul F. Eve, Washington, 1858.
Zina Pitcher, Nashville, 1857.
Geo. B. Wood, Detroit, 1856.
Chas. A. Pope, Philadelphia, 1855.
Jonathan Knight, St. Louis, 1854.
B. R. Wellford, New York, 1853.
James Moultrie, Richmond, 1852.
Reuben D. Mussey, Charleston, 1851.
John H. Warren, Cincinnati, 1850.
Alexander H. Stevens, Boston, 1849.
Nathaniel Chapman, Baltimore, 1848.



Map of a portion of St. Louis, showing hotels and meeting-places.

MEDICAL PROGRESS

Comprising the Regular Contributions of the Fortnightly Department Staff.

THERAPEUTICS

C. W. HEPBURN, M. D.

The Urticaria of Infancy.—In treating of this obstinate and distressing affection of childhood, in American Medicine for January, 1910, Dr. Udo J. Wile expresses the conviction that it belongs to the realm of internal medicine or pediatrics rather than to that of dermatology. From the study of a large number of cases he feels warranted in saying that this disease is a vasomotor disturbance of the skin, primarily the result of circulating toxins generated in the gastro-intestinal tract, and shows that this hypothesis is substantiated by the results of treatment tending to correct these evils. Topical applications do not cure, or even help to cure. Therapeutic measures must be directed to the cause and not its outward manifestations. The first thing to be looked into, is the diet of the infants, not forgetting in the case of a nursing infant to probe carefully into the diet of the mother, and equally important, the regulation of the number and time of the feedings per diem. Too often the children are overnursed, and indeed many look overfed, too plump as it were, at the same time attention must be given to the personal hygiene of the little patients. Insist on, as nearly as possible an aseptic condition of the finger nails and, a point of great importance, the avoidance of too much clothing, especially in summer. These while they do not constitute causes of the disease, serve as predisposing influences and complicating factors.

Observations on Dyspepsia.—In a contribution to Merck's Archives Dr. Victor A. Robertson calls attention to that form of functional derangement of the stomach known as hyperchlorhydria. This condition is considered, by most authors, to be of nervous origin and, from personal observation, the author has found it most frequently in neurotic individuals, in chlorotic girls, in nervous anemic women suffering from displacement of uterus and adnexa; in many cases of movable kidney associated with gastroptosis and enteroptosis, and in business men who lead a sedentary life. The high tension of modern business and social life, with its violation of all the rules of health, is responsible for nervous breakdowns and the development of the form of dyspepsia which might be termed "business men's dyspepsia." The course of the disease is variable, if not recognized and combatted, may go on indefinitely. The prognosis is good. In making diagnosis the question of gastric ulcer must be considered. The treatment is dietetic, hygienic, and medicinal, but is largely a matter of correcting the evil habits of the average business man. The food should consist largely of proteids, as meat, eggs, fish and milk. No acids or irritating substances, such as condiments, should be taken. Alcoholic beverages, and especially coffee, should be prohibited. Only a small quantity of farinaceous food, such as potatoes, white bread, and cereals, should be permitted. Gluten bread stale or toasted bread can be taken. Three full meals, and two lighter ones between, should be taken, the latter at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. It is the author's habit to advise a light meal whenever patients experience a feeling of pain or discomfort in gastric region. Exercise in open air, such as walking, horseback riding, rowing, golfing, should be taken regularly. The medical treatment consists in administering alkalies one and one-half to two hours after eating. When unable to obtain the stomach contents for examination, the author uses the therapeutic test of alkalies. In neurotic cases the bromides can be used for a limited time. When movable kidney and enteroptosis exist, the lower abdomen should be supported by a suitable belt, or by strapping with adhesive plaster.

Dry Heat as a Therapeutic Factor in Gynecology.—In summing up his article upon this subject in American Journal of Obstetrics, Vol. LX, No. 1, 1909, Dr. George Gellhorn says that we must first remember that we have to deal, in gynecology, with a number of chronic conditions which cannot be relieved by surgical means. For the treatment of such conditions we have to resort to so-called conservative methods which, in many cases, have given highly satisfactory results, while in others they have signally failed. In point of efficacy, the rather recent method of dry heat has proved superior to the older modes of treatment. The employment of hot-air boxes or chambers is invaluable in the treatment of chronic exudates, irrespective of their location in the parametric tissues or in the pelvic peritoneum. The results obtained with hot air in this affection cannot be approached by any other method. The prompt objective improvement is intensified by an almost instantaneous relief from pain. The hot-air therapy has also been very promis

ing in the treatment of certain menstrual disorders, notably, amenorrhea. It seems probable that at last we will be able to improve this heretofore intractable congenital condition. Furthermore, hot air treatments have been found exceedingly useful in a number of conditions arising after operations, such as infiltration of the incision, postoperative fistulae, paralysis of the intestines, etc. The number of indications has not been exhausted by this enumeration, and with growing experience, the sphere of usefulness for this new mode of treatment is likely to extend still further. As its application is quite simple, it is equally suited to hospital or private practice. The author describes, and illustrates with three cuts, a neat apparatus of his own invention, for the application of hot air generated by electric--light bulbs, which has the advantage of looking more attractive than the usual hot-air boxes which bear an unpleasant resemblance to coffins. It is semicircular in shape, light in weight and easily portable; is free from danger of fire; can be placed over patient in bed and, by its telescopic arrangement, extended to enclose the entire body if necessary. The heat can be readily controlled by eliminating one or more of the eight bulbs used and raised to any degree desired by substituting 32-candle for the ordinary 16-candle power bulbs.

The Treatment of Acne with Special Reference to Bier's Hyperemia.—In a paper in Post-Graduate for March, 1910, Dr. Eberhard W. Dittrich calls attention to a method of treating acne by the use of dry cups, as devised by Klapp and Bier. It is simple, within the reach of every practitioner, and gives satisfactory results. The technic is as follows: A dry cup, to which a rubber bulb is attached for exhausting the air so as to cause suction and thus hyperemia, is applied to the affected area after all pustular lesions have been opened. The cups should be sterile and the treated area be cleansed with alcohol. The broad edge of the cup is anointed in order to secure firm attachment to the skin. The cups should be kept on from one to three minutes and reapplied to the same area at intervals of three to five minutes. While an application of the cups with strong suction seems to leave only an evanescent red area, one must guard against applying them too long or too strongly to tissues with underlying bony structures, as this will often cause a circular ecchymotic spot which, although disappearing in a few days, is a very objectionable feature. All shapes and sizes of cups are made to fit any uneven part of the body, viz., the face. The pustules discharge at first a puro-sanguineous fluid, which soon changes to healing serum, and it is this serum which should be left on to dry. The papules in a day or two clear up of themselves. Applications should be made daily until the pustular lesions cease to appear. This is followed by mild astringent lotions or ointments. The results are evidently due to removal of the gases from the tissues, to dilatation of the capillaries and a greater influx of the fluid parts of the blood stream. The plasma not only removes the products of inflammation, but at the same time carries and holds at the site of the lesions the new tissue building material. By the production of the vacuum above the lesions, the plugs and comedones are forced out, which is a marked advantage over the curette with its scar formation.

Student's Research Club.—The student body of Tulane University has organized a research society to be known as the Undergraduate Medical Research Club of Tulane University, Louisiana, with the prime object of individual investigation into the history and treatment of those diseases which now occupy the attention of medical science.

Tuberculosis Tests.—A valuable method of determining the presence of tuberculosis in the body is an injection of tuberculin: 1 cc. of a 1 to 1000 solution in ½ per cent carbolic acid, of old tuberculin Koch, is injected hypodermically. If reaction follows within a few hours, and the temperature goes above 102 dg., it denotes tuberculosis in the body somewhere. The writer has found this to be invariably the case, except in the presence of active syphilis. When syphilis is present, a rise of temperature above 102 deg. occurs following the injection, even when no tuberculosis is present in the body. A simpler method of applying the tuberculosis test consists in the vaccination of the patient with old tuberculin, full strength (von Pirquet's test), or the use of an inunction of 50 per cent tuberculin ointment (Morris test). The writer has made use of these tests a few times and coincides with the general feeling of those who have had larger experience with them, that they are as reliable, easier of application and lack the severe constitutional disturbance when positive, as compared with the tuberculin injection.—Dr. Henry H. Morton.

MEDICAL MISCELLANY

Abuse of Street Privileges by Physicians.—According to an ordinance recently passed, physicians' automobiles now have the right of way in the streets of Baltimore and are allowed to speed, as are fire engines and ambulances, other vehicles being obliged to make way for them. This is a senseless law, liable to abuse, and one which other municipalities will do well not to copy.

Dr. James Tyson.—A complimenatry dinner was given to Dr. Tyson on May 5, on his retirement from the chair of the principles and practice of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania and on the completion of forty years of medical teaching. Dr. W. W. Keen acted as toastmaster, and addresses were made by Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago, Dr. Reginald H. Fitz of Boston, Dr. George A. Piersol of Philadelphia, and the Hon. John Wanamaker.

Inebriety Statistics.—Statistics of the persons addicted to alcohol in the general sanatoriums of Prussia from 1877 to 1907 have been published by the Prussian statistical bureau. The tables show a considerable and with some exceptions a steady increase in the number of inebriates cared for, in the sanatoriums; for 1877, 3,052 (2,854 men and 198 women); for 1887, 10,410(9,775 men and 635 women); for 1897, 12,256, and for 1907, 17,302 (16,343 men and 969 women). This marked increase (about sixfold in thirty years) does not reflect accurately the increase in inebriety, as sanatorium treatment may be more extensively applied at the present time than thirty years ago, and the number of institutions has increased, while neuropathic inebriates permit themselves to be sent to sanatoria more readily than formerly.

Suicide of Dr. F. Tilden Brown.—Associated Press telegrams of May 8th convey intelligence of the death on that date of Dr. F. Tilden Brown, of New York, who shot himself while at Bethel, Maine, undergoing treatment for mental affection which had been perceptibly increasing for some time. This is indeed a sad ending of a career that had been productive of much good for the profession of medicine and surgery; and at the same time makes the first lucid explanation of the otherwise inexplicable course of this gentleman during the past three or four years, in which he involved himself in several unfortunate disputes anent priority and originality in features of the modern cystoscope—the bias of his mental affection leading him to declarations and charges that even his friends could not support, and bringing about conditions deplored and regretted by all who were involved.

Crenolin for Erysipelas.—Dr. M. S. Butler writes to Medical Council for February 1910: "I desire to say to the Council that I have, just within the last few days, treated a case of facial erysipelas, very successfully, with the pure creolin application, only making one application, waiting three minutes, then washing off and applying pure alcohol with a camel's hair brush allowing the alcohol to dry. In twelve hours the inflammation receded, and the swelling began to abate, with comfort to patient and declining fever. I believe it to be the best remedy extant."

Special Societies Elect Officers.—At the annual meeting of the American Ophthalmological Society, held in Washington, May 3, Dr. Emil Gruening, New York City, was elected president; Dr. Edward Jackson, Denver, vice-president, and Dr. William M. Sweet, Philadelphia, secretary-treasurer (re-elected).

The American Surgical Association, at its recent meeting in Washington, elected the following officers: President, Dr. Richard H. Harte, Philadelphia; vice-president, Dr. George A. Armstrong, Montreal; secretary, Dr. Robert G. LeConte, Philadelphia; treasurer, Dr. Charles A. Powers, Denver, and recorder, Dr. Archibald MacLaren, St. Paul.

At the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the American Dermatological Association, held in Washington May 3-5, the following officers were elected: Pesident, Dr. Douglas W. Montgomery, San Francisco; vice-president, Dr. Martin F. Engman, St. Louis; secretary-treasurer, Dr. James McF. Winfield, Brooklyn, and councilor at large, Dr. Charles J. White, Boston. Botson was selected as the next place of meeting.

The American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society held its sixteenth annual meeting in Washington April 30 and elected the following officers: President, Dr. Chevalier Jackson, Pittsburg, Pa.; vice-presidents, Drs. Harris P. Mosher, Boston; Lafayette Page, Indianapolis; James L. Kent, Lynchburg, Va., and William F. Dudley, Brooklyn; secretary, Dr. Thomas J. Harris, New York City; treasurer, Dr. Ewing W. Day, Pittsburg, and councilors, Drs. James F. McKernon, New York City; Joseph A. White, Richmond, Va., and Norton L. Wilson, Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. SOLOMON—CONFESSIONS OF THE 700th WIFE.

Heed my instructions, oh my son, that thou mayest understand the seven stunts of woman!

For, whether she dwelleth in the high places or in the low places, her nets are cast into the sea for the big matrimonial fish, and her hooks are baited with perfume and chafing dishes and domesticity.

Yea, though she hideth in a studio apartment and cryeth: "I shall never marry!" yet doth she seek to lure thee with joss sticks and pink tea and rarebits, and the "artistic temperament." For matrimony is an end which justifieth any meanness; and the first stunt is a Patent Pose.

Likewise, beware when she patteth thy coat lapel, and when she slippeth her hand confidingly into thine overcoat pocket be not persuaded. For the touch of a damsel's fingers is alluring, but a wife's 'touch' is expensive.

Lo, when she "mothereth" thee, when she runneth her fingers through thy top hair, when she inquireth concerning thy health and urgeth thee to wear rubbers, be prepared to escape her; for so doth she shear the lamb for the slaughter.

When her shoe cometh untied, when her side comb falleth out, when her hair tumbleth down, in the game of tennis, turn away thine eyes, lest thou be undone. For Medusa was as naught beside a woman with flowing hair.

When she "turneth" her ankle upon the golf links, I charge thee do not bear her in thine arms to safety, but, for thy soul's sake, flee in search of a doctor, ere she turneth thy head also. When she putteth perfume upon thy locks, oh beware of her! For she doeth this that she may mark thee for her own, and, until it be washed away, thou shalt be covered with shame in the eyes of the world.

But when she coaxeth thee to be adorned, when she seeket to manicure thy nails, when she patteth thy fingers and yearneth to bathe them with sweet ointments, when she weareth a cute apron and sitteth more near, I charge thee, clasp thy hands behind thee, crying:

'Nay! thou mayest hold them, but thou shalt not manicure them!"

For by this stunt fell the angels.

Go to my son! Ask me not how I have learned of woman concerning all her stunts.

For lo, I am a woman, and I have tried them. Selah!—By Helen Rowland, in the St. Louis Post Dispatch.

"Peace Versus War."—No civilized community in our day can resist the conclusion that the killing of man by man as a means of settling international disputes is the foulest blot upon human society and the greatest curse of human life. * The crime of war is inherent; it awards victory not to the nation that is right but to that which is strong. * This unity which insures freedom from danger of internal war and free exchange of products is fast making our Union the foremost power of the world. * It is no longer actual war itself which the world in our day has most to dread. This is not, our greatest curse. It is the "ever-present danger of war" which hangs over the world like a pall and which we have to dispel. * The most prolific mother of war in our days is "preparation," as "terrtoriial aggrandizement" has been until recentiy. * Nations are partners today in this world-business, and have a right to be consulted in all matters pretaining to the world's peace. * In these few words ("Personally, I do not see any more reason why matters of national honor should not be referred to a court of arbritation than matters of property or of national proprietorship") President Taft becomes the leader of the holy crusade against man killing man in war, as Lincoln became the leader in the crusade against the selling of man by man.—Andrew Carnegie in the June Century.

The sick man who is able to swear at his doctor isn't likely to give the undertaker a job right away.

The X-Ray in the Treatment of Cancer.—The X-ray is very effective in superficial epitheliomata of the skin; in the treatment of all other malignant growths, it should be used only as an auxiliary of surgery, or as a palliative in inoperable cases, and any surgeon who operates on malignant cases and does not urge the use of the x-ray treatment, when it is possible, is failing in his duty to the patient and to himself.—Dr. John C. Price.

Aborting Gonorrhea.—Ballenger asserts that gonorrhea can, in most cases, be aborted by injecting about twenty drops of 8 per cent solution of argyrol into the urethra and then sealing up the meatus with collodion for several hours—as long,in fact, as the patient can refrain from urinating. If unsuccessful in aborting, this treatment modifies and shortens the attack, anyway. Cotton should be applied with the collodion, to facilitate its removal.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
meets in St. Louis, June 7 to 10.
"Come with us and we will do thee good."

THE MEDICAL FORTNIGHTLY

A Cosmopolitan Biweekly for the General Practitioner

The Medical Fortnightly is devoted to the progress of the Practice and Science of Medicine and Surgery. Its aim is to present topics of interest and importance to physicians, and to this end, in addition to a well-selected corps of Department Editors, it has secured correspondents in the leading medical centers of Europe and America. Contributions of a scentific nature, and original in character, solicited. News of Societies, and of interesting medical topics, cordially invited.

Advertising forms close on the first and fifteenth of each month. Time should be allowed to submit proof for correction. Advertising rates on application.

Remittances and business communications should be addressed to the Fortnightly Press Co.

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Subscriptions may begin at any time; volumes end with June and December.

Contributors should understand that corrected typewritten copy is essential to clean proof and prompt publication, and is much more satisfactory than manuscript. Original articles should be as condensed as justice to the subject will allow.

Editorial offices in St. Louis and St. Joseph, where specimen copies may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received.

Contributions and books for review should be addressed to the Managing Editor, 319 and 320 Century Building, St. Louis, Mo.

FAVORITE PRESCRIPTIONS

Dermatitis Venenata.—

Sodii hyposulphit.....℥j
Mentholi.....grn. v
Spir. vini rect.....℥j
Spir. aeth. nit.....℥j
Av. dest.....ad Oj
M. Sig.: Apply locally.—Med. Times.

Chronic Alcoholism.—

℞ Tinct. capsici.....4 drams
Tinct. nux vomica.....4 drams
Celerina.....4 oz.
Peacock's bromides.....4 oz.
M. Sig.: Teaspoonful in water four times a day. Very valuable for old worn-out drunkards.

For Burns in the Mouth.—The following formulas are given in the Formulary of Nouveaux Remedes:

GARGLE.

Linseed.....5 grams
Marshmallow root.....5 grams
Crushed poppy heads.....1 gram
Water.....250 c.c.

Boil the linseed, marshmallow and poppy heads in the water.

MOUTH WASH.

Chloral hydrate..... 2.5 parts
Syrup of poppy..... 20.0 parts
Distilled water.....200.0 parts

The mouth to be rinsed with this solution every two hours.

APPLICATION.

Chloral hydrate..... 1 part
Borax..... 2 parts
Glycerin.....60 parts
Mix.

Grippe or Influenza:—The pulmonary forms of grippe sometimes becomes very stubborn to treatment. The following is recommended by La Medicine Moderne:

Terpini hydratii.....grn. iv
Sodii benzoatis.....
Benzonaphtolis.....aa grn. iij
Sparteinae sulphatis.....grn. ss
Quininae hydrochlor.....grn. iiss
M. et ft. cachet No. j.
Sig.: One such cachet to be taken four times daily.

The following is recommended to control the cough:

Potassii bromidi.....grn. iij
Codeinae.....grn. $\frac{1}{6}$
Antipyrini.....grn. ivss
Morphinae hydrochlor.....grn. $\frac{1}{8}$
M. et. ft. capsula No. j.
Sig.: One such to be taken two or three times a day

To ameliorate the catarrhal symptoms the following combination is also recommended:

Quininae salicylatis....grn. xxxvj
Acetanilidi.....grn. xxiv
Pulv. camphorae.....grn. iv
Pulv. capsici.....grn. ij
Pulv. ext. belladonnae.....grn. ij
M. et ft. capsulae No. xij.
Sig: One every three hours if necessary.
—Jour. A. M. A.

Opportunity never leaves the side of the man who does the things that he knows he ought to do.

The Heart in Pneumonia

"From the incipiency of this disease, to and through the convalescence, the condition of the heart is a haunting concern."

In this expressive manner a well-known instructor in therapeutics refers, in a lecture on *"The Treatment of Pneumonia,"* (N. Y. Med. Jour., Jan'y 8, 1910), to a fact of which you have doubtless been painfully conscious many a time. Among the heart stimulants he suggests is **Digalen**—"M X every four hours, and this may be given, if necessary, under the skin or into a vein."

"In treating pneumonia," wrote another prominent clinician in the Medical Record of May 4, 1907, "when we cannot afford to wait for the sometimes slow action of the infusion of digitalis, we now have a rapidly acting preparation in Cloetta's soluble digitoxin (**Digalen**), a prepared solution of which may be given by mouth or hypodermically. This is reliable and prompt in its effect."

Digalen has the following advantages over the infusion, the tincture or the extract: It is the least irritative to the stomach—"the most delicate stomachs retain and absorb it readily," says Dr. Marrs; it is non-cumulative within the limits of physiological dosage; it is prompt, precise and constant in its action—"can be given intravenously with almost instant effect."

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The Hoffmann-La Roche Chemical Works, 65 Fulton Street, New York

Protect your reputation—Patronize only honest druggists.

LISTERINE is a powerful, non-toxic antiseptic. It is a saturated solution of boric acid, reinforced by the antiseptic properties of ozoniferous oils. It is unirritating, even when applied to the most delicate tissue. It does not coagulate serous albumen. It is particularly useful in the treatment of abnormal conditions of the mucosa, and admirably suited for a wash, gargle or douche in catarrhal conditions of the nose and throat.

There is no possibility of poisonous effect through the absorption of Listerine.

Listerine Dermatic Soap is a bland, unirritating and remarkably efficient soap. The important function which the skin performs in the maintenance of the personal health may easily be impaired by the use of an impure soap, or by one containing insoluble matter which tends to close the pores of the skin, and thus defeats the object of the emunctories; indeed, skin diseases may be induced, and existing disease greatly aggravated by the use of an impure or irritating soap. When it is to be used in cleansing a cutaneous surface affected by disease, it is doubly important that a pure soap be selected, hence Listerine Dermatic Soap will prove an effective adjuvant in the general treatment prescribed for the relief of various cutaneous diseases.

"The Inhibitory Action of Listerine," a 128-page pamphlet descriptive of the antiseptic, and indicating its utility in medical, surgical and dental practice, may be had upon application to the manufacturers, Lambert Pharmacal Co., Saint Louis, Missouri, but the best advertisement of Listerine is . . . . . .

LISTERINE

MEDICAL MEMORANDA.

For Sale.—Waite & Bartlett's static machine, Harvard operating chair, an American and Shelton vibrator, surgical instruments, Griffith's folding microscope, revolving instrument case, Smith-Premier typewriter with desk, revolving book stands, and two roller-top desks. Address 3401 Washington Ave. Telephone Bomont 589, St. Louis, Mo.

Advantages of a Motorcycle.—The motorcycle will appeal strongly to the physician with whom time is an important factor, for with one the busy doctor can cover more territory, make more calls and at an insignificant expense. The Emblem Motorcycle has gained a great deal of favor at the hands of the profession, and justly so, too, for it is strong, simply constructed and absolutely reliable. The manufacturers of the Emblem have devoted particular pains to their engine and as a result their machine stands at the top of the list. It is far swifter than a horse, will go anywhere a horse will go, and uses fuel only when working. It is never a case of standing in a stall and eating its head off. Write to the Emblem Mfg. Co., Angola, N. Y., for further particulars.

The extract of cod liver oil used in the preparation of Hagee's cordial of the extract of cod liver oil compound, is made under such conditions that the medicinally active principles of the oil are separated from the fatty materials without in the least changing their state of combination or solubility, so that even the most complex specific lecithine of cod liver oil is contained as such in the extract and transferred unchanged to the cordial. Clinical experience with Hagee's cordial (an experience which has now extended over many years throughout the United States) justifies the assertion that its therapeutic indications are precisely those which belong to cod liver oil in its natural condition.

A Name is Everything.—An excellent example of the guarantee that a namc can carry is well shown in the artificial limb industry. To say that a limb was manufactured by Marks is an immediate warrant of its quality, workmanship and usefulness. Every one who knows anything about artificial limbs, recognizes that the Marks establishment has set a standard of efficiency that no other firm in the world has ever equalled. The reputation won by the Marks limbs in every country on the globe is such that the manufacturers could not afford to lower their standards in a single instance. Every purchaser of a Marks artificial limb has a guarantee that is not expressed, but none the less valuable, a guarantee that is created by the just pride the firm properly takes in its excellent apparatus.—American Medicine, March 1910.

Creosote Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Dr. Beverly Robinson, who was one of the first to employ creosote in the treatment of phthisis, emphasizes (Medical Record, Nov. 20, 1909) the importance of this therapeutic measure and its superiority over others. But creosote, he might have added, has serious drawbacks ; it is irritating, sometimes even caustic, to mucous membrane, and possesses, besides, a revolting odor and taste. On account of these objections its administiation is frequently interrupted, if not suspended altogether. Thiocol Roche, a derivative of the guaiacol and, in consequence, a descendant of creosote, exhibits all the curative qualities of its parent substances, and being odorless, almost tasteless and non-irritating, can be taken uninterruptedly for months or years without inconvenience. In these important respects, therefose, thiocol excels creosote or guaiacol. A postal card addressed to the Hoffmann-La Roche Chemical Works will bring you literature and a liberal sample.

MEDICAL SOCIETY CALENDAR.

American Medical Association, St. Louis, June 7-10.
American Proctologic Society, St. Louis, Mo., June 6-7.
Colorado State Medical Society, Colorado Springs, October 11.
Idaho State Medical Association, Boise, October 6-7.
Indiana State Medical Association, Fort Wayne, September 29-30.
Iowa State Medical Association, Des Moines, May 20-22.
Kentucky State Medical Association, Lexington, October.
Medical Association of the Southwest, Witchita, Kas., October 11-12.
Medical Society of the Missouri Valley, Council Bluffs, Ia., Sept. 1 and 2.
Michigan State Medical Society, Bay City, September 28-29.
Minnesota State Medical Association, Minneapolis, October 6-7.
Mississippi Valley Medical Association, Detroit, Mich., September 13-15.
Nevada State Medical Association, Lake Tahoe, Cal., September.
Oregon State Medical Association, Portland, July.
South Dakota State Medical Association, Hot Springs, October.
Utah State Medical Association, Salt Lake City, September.
Washington State Medical Association.
Western Surgical and Gynecological Association.
Wisconsin State Medical Society, Milwaukee, June 22-24.
Wyoming State Medical Society, Casper, September 27.